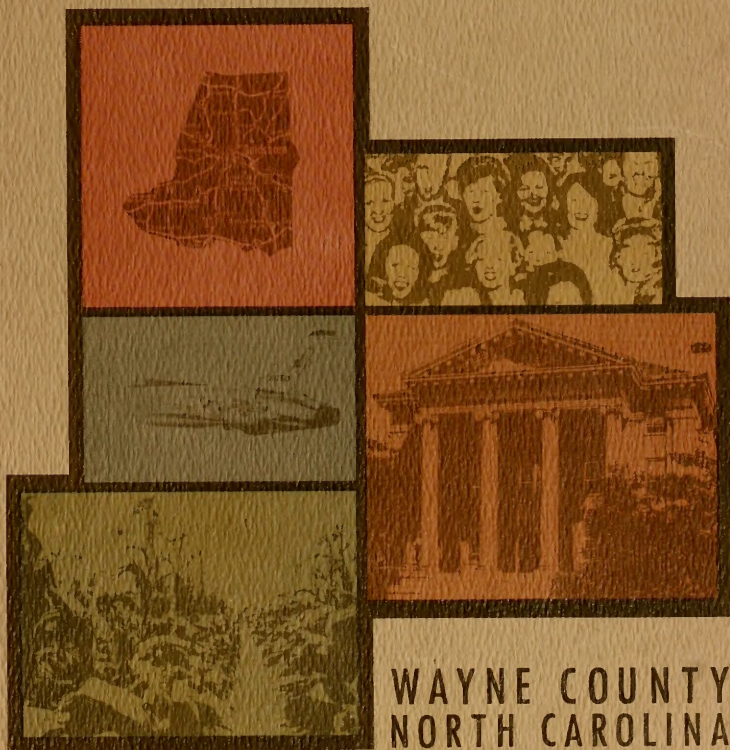


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# COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN



WAYNE COUNTY  
NORTH CAROLINA

TITLE: Community Facilities Plan, Wayne County,  
North Carolina

AUTHOR: Division of Community Planning, Department of  
Conservation and Development

SUBJECT: Community Facilities

DATE: September 1968

LOCAL  
PLANNING  
AGENCY: Wayne County Planning Board

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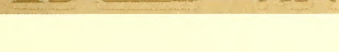
SERIES  
NUMBER: n.a.

NUMBER OF  
PAGES: 78

ABSTRACT: The Community Facilities Plan for Wayne County provides for the systematic expansion of the community facilities and services to meet the expected demand for the next twenty years. Most of the facilities and services are provided jointly with other levels of government.

Standards to determine the adequacy of these facilities and services were tailored from nationally known standards when available and from local officials when standards were not available. From these standards, recommendations were set forth which would render each facility adequate throughout the planning period.

Recommendations are made for Wayne County to provide facilities and services nonexistent for most county residents. A county-wide recreation program, public water and sewer facilities for unincorporated urbanized areas, and a county-wide refuse disposal system are examples of such new services and facilities.





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*The preparation of this report was financed in part through an urban planning grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, under the provision of Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended.*

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SEPTEMBER 1968

PRICE: \$2.00

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Without the help and cooperation of the following individuals and their staffs, this plan would not have been possible.

W. I. Adams - Sheriff of Wayne County

Jerry Grimes - Fire Marshall of Wayne County

Clause H. Irby - Director, Wayne County Civil Defense

Buddy Shaw - Captain, Goldsboro Rescue Squad

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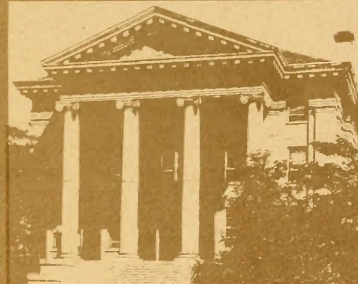
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# INTRODUCTION





## INTRODUCTION

The Community Facilities Plan is to be used in conjunction with the forthcoming Land Development Plan in order to provide a planned pattern of growth for Wayne County for the next twenty years. The demand placed on county governments for more and better public services which the residents of urbanized, but unincorporated, areas cannot economically or efficiently provide for themselves has grown at a fantastic rate. A better educated public, with a high standard of living, will not long tolerate temporary and substandard measures to meet everyday needs and amenities of urbanized living. Most people realize that adequate drainage systems, adequate schools and recreation facilities, adequate police and fire protection will increase property values and are necessary to attain desired levels of safety and comfort.

Most of the public facilities studied in this plan are provided solely by Wayne County, but some are provided jointly with, or separately by, the communities in the county. Nevertheless, the services and facilities are provided by public tax monies for the benefit of all citizens within Wayne County's jurisdiction. Since these services and facilities are operated for the benefit of the citizens, the county government has a responsibility to the people to operate and expand the facilities to meet current and future demands in the most economical manner. The expenditure of public money for community facilities and services is the greatest expenditure a county will make. Therefore, each facility should be carefully planned to insure that maximum benefit for all the people will be derived from such an expenditure.

Many of the county-provided services and facilities cause or result in further urban development. Most areas develop sooner when provided with public water and sewer and paved streets, while others, though they may be equally

endowed with desirable natural features, are bypassed. Thus, it would logically follow that by providing certain services and facilities, the growth or development of an area can be guided in the direction set by the land development plan. Normally areas which have more services and facilities than are presently being used will be developed first, while areas which require extensive installation of utilities should be reserved for later development. Proper land use planning should be used in guiding development in the county in order to make the best possible use of the presently existing services and facilities.

This plan should act as a guide for both public and private decision making in the development of Wayne County. New water and/or sewer systems will have a definite influence on the location of residential subdivisions and new school sites. Also the need for nursing home care, public or private, will be explored. Therefore, it is imperative that the Community Facilities Plan be used as a guide for this development.

The Wayne County Planning Board has been charged with the responsibility of preparing this Plan and recommending it to the Board of County Commissioners. The County Commissioners, after thorough study and evaluation, should adopt this Plan as a statement of policy. Obviously, this Plan cannot be realized in one year or five years. But the Plan's proposals could be accomplished over the next twenty years. Therefore, each fiscal budget should be prepared with money earmarked for specific proposals until the Plan is realized. From time to time the Plan should be studied and updated.

#### Purpose and Methodology

The Community Facilities Plan is an inventory and analysis of the existing publicly provided services and facilities in Wayne County as well as those that will be

needed in the future. The purpose of the Plan is to determine the adequacy of these services and facilities in meeting present and future needs. It should be noted that services and facilities provided by the incorporated towns and cities in the county will only be evaluated where they affect the unincorporated areas of the county.

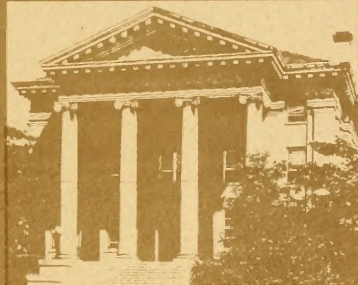
Hopefully, the findings and recommendations set forth in this Plan will provide a basis for the county and private officials to make wise investments for the future. The following steps were used in preparing this Plan:

- (1) Data covering the level of service, function and adequacy of the site of each facility were obtained from personal interviews with local officials. This information was evaluated and analyzed by those in charge of each facility and by professional consultants, where possible.
- (2) Standards were applied to the present level of service to determine the adequacy of each facility. The level of service was compared with national standards, where possible, and with standards tailored to meet local needs, where feasible.
- (3) Recommendations were set forth which would render each facility adequate throughout the planning period in light of future needs based on expected population and economic changes. Population projections which were used as a basis for making recommendations were those made in the Economic Potential Study for Wayne County.

The population projections made in the Economic Potential Study for Wayne County projected that there would be 124,407 people in the county by 1987. The City of Goldsboro is expected to have a population of approximately 46,000 and Mount Olive should have 6,500 people. Perhaps the remaining four municipalities will have 2,500 to 3,000 population together. This still leaves approximately 69,000

people who will be basically dependent on Wayne County by 1987 to provide public services and facilities such as police and fire protection and schools and recreation. This is an increase of 20,000 over 1960. Thus, the county must be prepared to meet these needs. Only through proper planning can these needs be met.

# ADMINISTRATION FACILITIES





## COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND COUNTY OFFICE BUILDINGS

The Wayne County Courthouse, located on the fringe of the Central Business District of Goldsboro, is situated on 2.95 acres of land known as the Court Square. Built in 1913, the courthouse has four levels, including a basement. The courthouse is generally in a good state of repair. However, the building is not large enough to adequately serve the county's needs. Since it was constructed, the county population has doubled and the number of agencies conducting the county's affairs has mushroomed greatly. The result has been decentralization of many county functions into numerous county buildings throughout Goldsboro. Most of the agencies which have remained at the courthouse proper are those which need access to the courthouse and its records for operation. Those agencies which do not rely on the various records and activities housed here have relocated. Thus, many lines of communication have been disrupted, resulting in inefficiency in the operation of county business. Following is a breakdown of the various departments presently housed in the County Courthouse.

Basement	Clerk of Superior Court Vault Register of Deeds Vault Buildings and Grounds Department County-Wide Communications Center Employee's Lounge Public Restrooms
First Floor	Office of Clerk of Superior Court Office of Register of Deeds Office of Tax Collector Sheriff's Department County Commissioners Meeting Room County Commissioners Conference Room
Second Floor	Courtroom Judge's Chambers Petit Jury Room Grand Jury Room Officer's Room Court Stenographer's Room Probation Office

Third Floor	Law Library Navy Recruiting Office Storage Room
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In 1954 an annex was added to the rear of the courthouse to help alleviate the crowded condition caused by necessary expansion of most county functions. The breakdown of departments housed in the annex's three floors is as follows:

First Floor	Office of the Tax Supervisor
Second Floor	Office of the County Auditor
Third Floor	Auxiliary Courtroom Photostat Room Conference Room

The original courthouse has served its purpose well. But today it is overcrowded and inefficient to operate. The Clerk of Court and the Register of Deeds offices must function from two levels. Eleven men are crowded in the Sheriff's three small offices. The County Commissioners Meeting Room is too small to accommodate large numbers of people for public meetings. The new Court Reform Program requires that separate courtroom facilities be provided for both district and superior courts. Prior to this program the county court used the auxiliary courtroom in the courthouse annex when the superior court was in session. This auxiliary courtroom is too small to accommodate the county or district court. The courtroom used by the superior court in the courthouse is large enough, but needs some extensive modernizing.

The courthouse annex is adequate for the functions housed at the present time. However, in December of 1968, the district court can no longer use the large courtroom in the courthouse, and the auxiliary courtroom in the annex is not large enough. Additional space will have to be acquired. When this is done the auxiliary courtroom could function as expansion room for other crowded offices.

No off-street parking for county employees or for the public is provided at or near the courthouse. On-street parking is available on all four sides of the courthouse square, with a two hour limit. Many employees park here and every two hours move their vehicles to avoid a parking citation. Much working time is lost for the county and parking is usually scarce for the public using the courthouse. When the court is in session parking is particularly acute. Visitors to the Welfare, Health and Board of Education buildings are also hampered by parking problems.

Also located on the Courthouse Square is the County Health Department. This building, constructed in 1942, is a one level building and houses all the health activities with the exception of mental health. The mental health program is conducted in an old, but adequate house on Ash Street. In 1966, two trailer units were added at the rear of the health department to add more space for the various programs conducted for the public. No expansion of the public health program is possible within the existing facilities. There are only six off-street parking spaces provided for the health department.

The County School Board and the administrative offices of the county school system are also housed in a separate building on the Courthouse Square. The basement is used for storage and office space. This first floor contains various offices and one large conference room. Many of the offices in the building are small and several are occupied by two or more people. Generally the shortage of space is very acute and no expansion is possible. In addition, an Elementary and Secondary Education Act diagnostic center was moved to a temporary location on Bain Street to alleviate the crowded conditions.

The Wayne County Jail, constructed in 1954, is also located in a separate building on the Courthouse Square. The jail is a two story building so constructed that additional stories can be added. This modern facility was

designed to house 80 prisoners, plus living quarters for the jailors and should be adequate for the planning period.

In addition, the Bland Building, which houses the Wayne County Industrial Development Commission is located on the Courthouse Square. This is an old building which has recently been remodeled. It contains three offices, occupied by the director and one secretary.

Across Ormond Avenue, on the west side of the courthouse, is located the Wayne County Welfare Building. This old building, formerly the telephone exchange building, was purchased by the county. A new front was added and an elevator was installed to serve the first and second floors. As the name implies, this two-story building is used primarily by the welfare department, which uses the entire first floor. It has been partitioned to form various office and record space but few offices are sound proof. Case workers share offices, which is not in the best interest of good case-work practice. There are 38 employees on this one floor and there is entirely too little space and privacy for the Welfare Department to conduct its business. In addition no off-street parking is provided. Case workers, because of the nature of their duties, are frequently in and out of the building during the working day. Often they are required to park a block or more from their office. Thus, much valuable working time is lost.

The following offices are located on the second floor of the Welfare Building:

- Civil Defense
- Veterans Service Officer
- Fire Marshall
- Electrical Inspector
- Board of Elections
- Tuberculosis Program

All of these offices have adequate space for the present time; however, any expansion would not be possible in the space now provided.

The basement of the Welfare Building is used mainly

for county storage space. However, there is one office used by the Civil Air Patrol.

Located on George Street is the County Agricultural Extension Service office building. This building has two levels. The entire top level houses the Agriculture Extension Service, which provides office space for 15 employees. The lower level contains a kitchen which is used by the home demonstration clubs. The remaining portion of the lower level is vacant. The previous occupants were moved to the old County Home building when it was phased out.

Wayne Center is located adjacent to the Agricultural Extension Service Office Building. This contains a large auditorium and the curb market. Both of these facilities, situated on 1.67 acres of land, are adequate and will support limited expansion in the future.

Paved off-street parking for about 60 cars is provided. This is the only county office building with adequate parking facilities. Only during special meetings is there a parking problem.

The old County Home, located on Salem Church Road northwest of Goldsboro, has been recently converted into offices for several county and federal agencies. These include the Dog Warden's office, the Forest Ranger's office, the Crippled Children Agency, the Community Services Agency, the Federal Crop Insurance office, the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Plant Pest Control office, the Farmers Home Administration, and the Soil and Water Conservation Service office.

There is still plenty of room for more offices in this building. Of course, moderate remodeling would be necessary to make usable office space. This building is "H" shaped and a rear porch on the left wing has been converted into space for two offices. The same could be done for the rear porch on the right wing. The kitchen and large dining

area could be put to better use than the storing of voting machines. Between the two wings there are two large sun porches separated by a spacious reception room. All of this area could be economically converted into needed office space for the county. On the second floor above the kitchen is an apartment of four or five rooms which could serve as valuable office space. In essence, the office space of this building could easily be doubled with a small expenditure by the county.

The parking situation at the old county home is disorganized and inefficient in light of the fact that there are 154.84 acres owned by the county at this site. No specific areas have been designated for parking and the circular drive in front is often blocked by parked cars. Some employees park in front of the building and some park at the rear. All employees should be required to park in the rear, leaving the front for visitors. A specific area for parking visitor's cars in front should be laid off and properly marked.

The county mental health building is located on Ash Street, just west of Wayne Memorial Hospital. This building is adequate for the present program and will be for the future, in light of the fact that it will probably be moved into the old hospital building in 1971. The off-street parking is also adequate for present needs.

### Evaluation

The County Health Department expects to occupy a portion of the old hospital building in 1970 or 1971, when the new hospital is completed. The present building housing the health department will be vacated and this will create a large quantity of office space. There is vacant office space in the Agricultural Extension Service Building and the old county home has room for doubling its space with some remodeling. Therefore, the county does have quite a

bit of unused office space. The new federal building will also give the county more space when the federal agencies now quartered in county offices are moved to the new federal building. The main problem lies in the fact that the departments that are in the most need of additional office space are the ones that must be located in the courthouse because of their particular function or activity.

Following is a breakdown of all county agencies and departments according to those which should be located in the courthouse and those which do not necessarily need to be in the courthouse to function properly.

<u>Departments That Should Be Located In Courthouse</u>	<u>Departments That Do Not Need To Be In Courthouse</u>
Clerk of Superior Court	Agricultural Extension Service
County Auditor	Board of Education
County Commissioners	Board of Elections
District Court	Building and Grounds Department
Register of Deeds	Civil Defense
Sheriff	Communications Center
Superior Court	Community Services
Tax Collector	Dog Warden
Tax Supervisor	Electrical Inspector
	Fire Marshall
	Forest Ranger
	Health Department
	Industrial Development Commission
	Veterans Service Officer
	Welfare Department

#### Recommendations

1. Since most of the crowding of county offices occurs within the courthouse and since none of the agencies or departments now housed in the courthouse can operate efficiently away from the courthouse, there are only

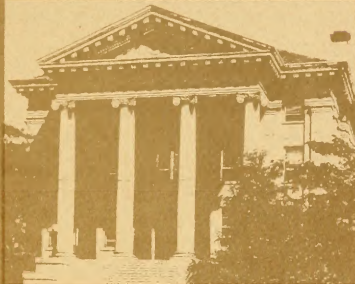
two realistic solutions that can solve the problem.  
They are:

- A. Add another wing or annex to the existing courthouse with enough space for a district courtroom, plus expansion for other offices now housed in the courthouse; or
  - B. Build an entirely new courthouse complex, either on the present site or preferably on a new site.
2. The parking situation at the Courthouse Square is deplorable, to say the least. Therefore, it is recommended that the county purchase or lease a parcel of land for employee parking within one or two blocks of the Courthouse Square. When this is done, employees should not be allowed to use the on-street parking around the Courthouse Square. This rule should be rigidly enforced. Off-street parking facilities for visitors to the courthouse should also be provided by the county. Therefore, it is recommended that a parcel of land no further than across the street from the Courthouse Square be purchased or leased for visitor parking only.

Parking at the Agricultural Extension Service Office Building is adequate. Parking spaces at the old County Home need to be marked off for employees and visitors.

3. It is recommended that the offices on the second floor of the Welfare Building be moved to the old county home. This vacant second floor could be used for one of two purposes - a courtroom for the newly created district court or for needed expansion of the Welfare Department.
4. The county should hire an architect to study the space needs of the county in preparation for building a new county office complex or a new courthouse.

# PUBLIC SAFETY FACILITIES





## SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

The Sheriff has the primary responsibility of law enforcement in the county. His primary responsibility is criminal law enforcement, as he is considered to be an officer of the courts in the county. In addition he is directed by the State Statutes to enforce the motor vehicle laws, the game and fish laws, and the laws pertaining to the manufacture, possession, transportation, and sale of non-tax paid whiskey. Another and perhaps the greatest time consuming aspect of the Sheriff's responsibilities is the enforcement of civil laws, which includes serving all papers, orders, summonses, and subpoenas issued by State and County Officials.

The Sheriff is an elected county official. However, the Board of County Commissioners exert considerable control over his department by appropriating the funds for the operation of the Sheriff's department. For the fiscal year 1967-1968 the Sheriff's department had a budget of \$111,354, provided out of the General Fund.

### Existing Facilities

The Sheriff's office is located on the first floor of the courthouse and consists of two small and one medium size offices with a combined total floor space of 1,024 square feet. The largest office contains two desks, one used by a radio dispatcher during the day shift and the other is used for general office duties. One of the small offices is used for the private office of the Sheriff. The other is used for interrogation and for storage of equipment and evidence. The space and arrangement of the offices affords little privacy for the effective operation of the Sheriff's department.

The Sheriff has the responsibility for the operation of the Wayne County Jail. The jail contains 16 individual

cells for female prisoners and 64 individual cells for male prisoners. Prisoners under 21 years of age are kept separate from the older inmates. The prisoners are served three hot meals per day, prepared in the jail's kitchen. In addition, the jail has living quarters which are occupied by the head jailor and his wife, who acts as the jail matron.

The jail and its operation are rated safe and adequate for many years to come by the Chief Inspector of Correctional Institutions, N. C. Department of Public Welfare. However, he pointed out one major problem - the absence of modern listening devices in all cells. Presently, there is a listening system by which each cell can be monitored individually, but all cells cannot be monitored at the same time. The need for a new system of listening has been shown by the fact that recently two prisoners were suffocated when a mattress caught fire in one of the cells.

#### Personnel

In addition to the Sheriff, there are ten full-time deputies, one secretary, one head jailor, one assistant jailor, and one jail matron. The Sheriff's department is not divided into divisions or departments. The deputies serve both criminal and civil papers, attend Superior Court approximately 35 weeks per year, attend Recorders Court weekly, transport mental patients to mental hospitals, transport prisoners to prison, serve as coroner when the coroner is unavailable, investigate both civil and criminal matters and patrol the entire county 24 hours per day. Daily records of all investigations, papers served, and all radio calls are kept by the deputies, who serve as the office staff. Each deputy works a ten hour shift, six days a week, and all deputies are on call 24 hours per day. Each shift consists of at least four men. Normally, the entire county is patrolled by at least two patrol cars, each carrying two deputies, 24 hours per day. From time

to time, a study is made of the call records to determine when most calls come into the Sheriff's department and the shifts adjusted accordingly.

The 15 employees of the Sheriff's department are grossly over-worked and reasonable protection for the county residents is not possible with the present staff. General Statute 153-53.2 passed by the 1966-1967 N. C. Legislature makes it mandatory that a trained supervisor be on duty 24 hours per day to supervise the operation of the jail. Even though the head jailor lives in the jail and honor grade prisoners are used to help supervise the jail, the county is not exempt from the law. Two jailors cannot possibly handle the jail adequately.

Training for the personnel of the Sheriff's department includes work at the Institute of Government in Chapel Hill, at the Coastal Plain Law Academy in Wilson and at Wayne Community College. The deputies also use a private gun club for outdoor firing practice, and indoor practice is available at the Mount Olive National Guard Armory. At best, the training program is not consistent. There are no incentives for the deputies to complete further training. New deputies have a probationary period of six months. Nevertheless, the personnel turnover has been less than five percent over the last five years.

Township constables are elected in several townships in Wayne County. They have power to enforce civil and criminal laws, normally within their township. There are only five township constables active in the county today, and they are primarily concerned with serving papers, summonses and subpoenas.

In addition to the Sheriff's department, the township constables, and the various town's police departments, there are 10 state highway patrolmen stationed in Wayne County.

## Equipment

The major equipment of the Sheriff's department consists of eight radio-equipped automobiles which are replaced every two years. In addition to two-way radios, each car is equipped with gas masks, tear gas, riot guns, riot helmets and fingerprint material. Uniforms and hand guns are furnished to each deputy by the county. The Sheriff reports that the equipment is adequate with one exception. The two-way radios in each automobile and the base station is considered to be inadequate because of their age and low power. Frequently, deputies on patrol in the far corners of the county cannot send and receive radio messages to and from the base station due to the inadequate power.

The county maintains a communications center in the courthouse which receives both fire and police calls for the entire county. This center operates 24 hours per day and is in constant touch with all fire and police departments throughout the county.

## Recommendations

1. The offices housing the Sheriff's Department are inadequate. The space provided is small and there is no room for expansion. The future increase of the county's population will demand an enlarged staff. Minimum facilities would require at least triple the present office space and should incorporate a reception room, where the clerical work of the department could be handled, an assembly room for the deputies, an interrogation room, a storage room, and the sheriff's private office. This expansion should be within the courthouse proper due to the nature of the sheriff's function. At the present such expansion is impossible.
2. The major problem now confronting the Wayne County Sheriff's Department is a shortage of personnel. There

are approximately 50,000 people who live outside of the incorporated areas in the county who depend solely on the sheriff's department for their police protection. In addition to providing police protection to the county residents, it is estimated that 50 percent of the deputy's time is used in the civil process, leaving little time for enforcing the criminal laws and preventing crime. The new Court Reform Program, which will go into effect in December, 1968, will increase the work load of the Sheriff's Department. Therefore, in order for his department to do an effective job of policing Wayne County, the Sheriff feels that a staff of 24 deputies will be required by 1987. Therefore, it is recommended that 6 new deputies be added to the Sheriff's staff in the 1968-69 fiscal year. Two full-time trained investigators should be employed to more effectively apprehend criminals by 1975. The other six men should be employed by 1980.

3. Patrolling of the county on a 24 hour basis could also be stepped up with these additional men. A minimum of four cars should be on patrol duty at all times since there is a growing rural population and because there are 941 miles of rural roads in Wayne County.
4. G.S. 153-53.2 makes it mandatory that a trained supervisor be on duty 24 hours per day in the jail. In light of this, the two jailors now employed by the county are inadequate. Therefore, it is recommended that two new, trained jailors be hired by the county at once.
5. Training of Wayne County deputies at the present is at best a "hit and miss" proposition. It is recommended that each new deputy be given basic training and all deputies acquire training at the various training centers throughout the state on a revolving system.

A system of merit pay raises should be established for each deputy to acquire more training. Thus, salaries could be increased according to set standards and a better trained Sheriff's department could give more protection to more people.

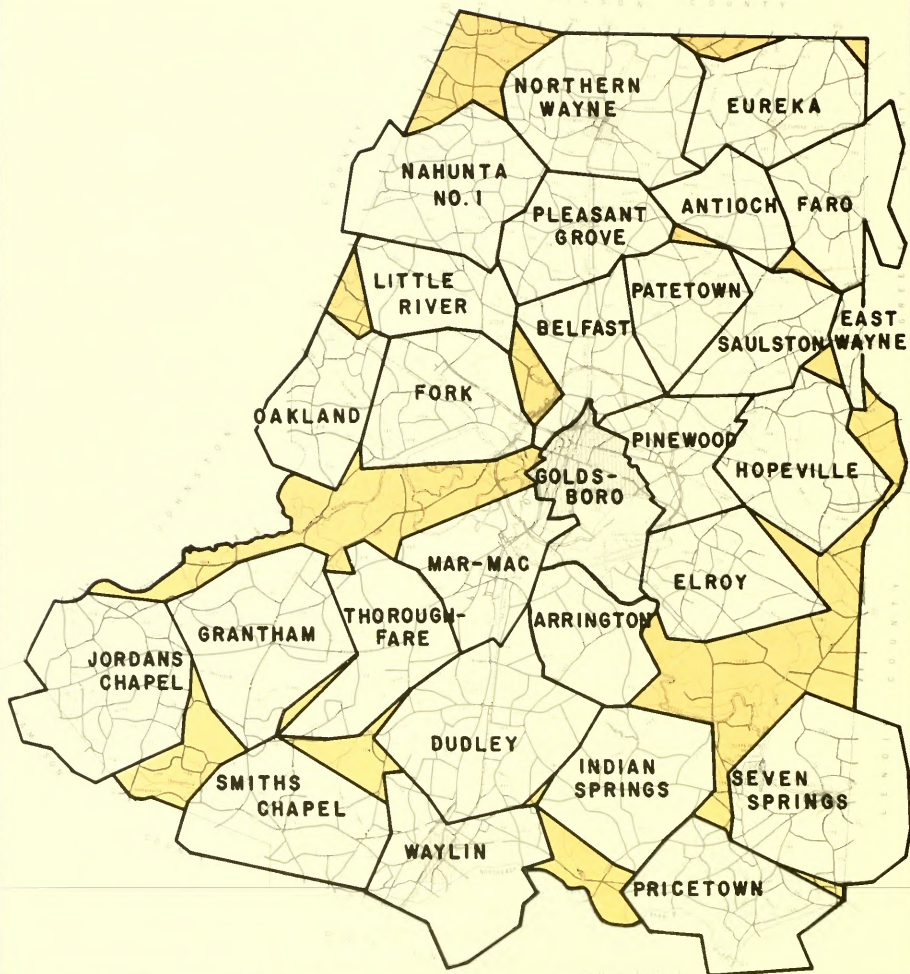
6. It is recommended that the county purchase a new two-way radio system by 1970, so that patrolling deputies could be more effective.
7. It is recommended that a new listening device system be installed in the county jail immediately.

## FIRE PROTECTION

The Wayne County Rural Fire Department system was established in 1956. At this time a full-time fire marshall was appointed and, according to the N. C. Statutes, is charged with the coordination of all firefighting activities in the county which are under the jurisdiction of the Board of County Commissioners, coordination of all fire prevention activities, and inspection for fire hazards of all buildings of a public or semi-public nature.

There are 27 rural fire districts in Wayne County as shown on Map 1. This is the largest number of rural fire districts in any county of North Carolina. The North Carolina Fire Insurance Rating Bureau recognizes that approximately 95 percent of Wayne County is covered by these 27 fire districts. Because of mutual aid agreements between all fire districts, any fire department will go wherever they are needed to fight fires. Thus, in actuality, the entire county is afforded fire protection. The fire department of the City of Goldsboro is the only fire department in the county not under the jurisdiction of the county.

Of the 27 rural fire districts, 24 are rated as 9A four mile districts, two are rated 9A three mile districts, and one is rated 9AA four mile district. A rated fire district is established so that the travel distance from the fire station will not exceed the three or four miles depending on an evaluation of the individual fire stations by the N. C. Fire Insurance Rating Bureau. The Waylin Rural Fire District is the only district with a 9AA rating which is the best possible rating for a rural fire district. The primary reason for the 9AA rating is the fact that Mount Olive is within this district and part of the water used for firefighting is obtained from fire hydrants. The districts with a 9A rating would have to have a public



WAYNE COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

MAP 1

RURAL FIRE DISTRICTS

AREAS NOT SERVED



water system in order to become eligible for the 9AA rating. The Saulston area has a public water system with fire hydrants, but they have never applied for a 9AA rating. Other possibilities include Northern Wayne and Pleasant Grove districts, as they center around the towns of Fremont and Pikeville, both of which have public water systems. The MarMac Fire District lies adjacent to the new water line extension from Goldsboro to the Hevi-Duty Plant. MarMac might possibly tie into this line and qualify for a 9AA rating.

The Towns of Fremont, Mount Olive and Pikeville have fire ratings of 7, even though the rural district of which they are a part has a rating of 9A or 9AA. The City of Goldsboro has a fire rating of 4.

The budget to provide for the administration of the county-wide fire protection for the fiscal year 1967-1968 is \$65,608 and is provided out of the County Fire Department Fund. There is an additional \$25,852 provided out of this fund for the operation of the communications center located in the courthouse. Each rural fire district is allotted \$1,400 per year to be used for operating expenses. In addition, a like amount is allotted for the fire departments of Fremont, Mount Olive, Pikeville, and for each of the three fire stations in Goldsboro. A special tax levy of \$.042 on each \$100 value of taxable property is assessed to raise the revenue for financing the rural fire protection. In order for each district to participate in these county funds, they are required to meet the minimum standards set by the N. C. Fire Insurance Rating Bureau.

#### Existing Facilities

The fire marshall occupies two offices on the second floor of the County Welfare Building. These offices are adequate for his present operation. However, it was

earlier recommended that his office be moved to the old county home office building, where he would have room to expand. The new location near U. S. 70 and U. S. 117 would be ideal for his trips to all fires in the rural fire districts and it would also be near the county's training facilities.

Table 1 shows the type of fire station located in each rural fire district. Construction types vary from brick to frame, with the majority of stations being of cement block construction. Many fire stations serve as community buildings for the area as well as facilities for holding fish fries, barbecues and the like, in order to raise funds for new equipment. While a few of the stations are not show places, each is considered adequate to house the fire-fighting equipment. On the average, each station answered less than 2 alarms per month in 1966.

### Personnel

All of the firemen in the rural fire districts are volunteer and receive no compensation for their services. The number of active volunteer firemen is shown in Table 1. There are approximately 25 volunteers per district. However, those districts with less than 25 are not thickly populated and, thus, are deemed adequate. The Fire Marshall reports that volunteer firemen are becoming hard to find in some districts, particularly in those that are experiencing population declines.

Training of the volunteer firemen is provided by Wayne Community College and through courses offered by the N. C. Department of Insurance. Recently the N. C. Department of Insurance sent five instructors to the county for a special twelve hour course. Procedures for fighting aircraft fires have been offered to all rural fire districts through Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base. In addition the county has training facilities at the old County Home. Each rural

fire district has a training officer who is required to hold two drills per month. Often, old buildings are donated by county residents to be burned by the firemen for practice purposes.

### Equipment

The basic equipment used by the various rural fire districts is their vehicles. These are shown in Table 1. Most districts have one pumper and one tanker for fire-fighting purposes. Since most of these districts lack public water supplies and fire hydrants, lakes, ponds, and other sources of water are designated as water sources to be used when the tanker has exhausted its supply. Many of the pumpers and tankers were bought from surplus and many are too old to qualify under the standards set by the N. C. Fire Insurance Rating Bureau for communities. Nevertheless, they are considered to be adequate by the N. C. Fire Insurance Rating Bureau because of the small area in which they are normally used.

The communications system revolves around the communications center located in the courthouse, where all fire calls are received. The operator automatically sets off an electric siren at the fire station in the district in which the fire is located. The first fireman to the station calls the communications center via a two-way radio to find out the location of the fire. All of the rural fire districts have electric sirens and two-way radios at their stations. If there is more than one fire at a time in a district, the communications center operator alerts the nearest fire station to aid the neighboring fire district. All of the rural fire districts in the county respond to calls outside their boundaries. However, it is seldom that they do leave their district.

Generally, there has been a gradual up-grading of fire-fighting equipment throughout the county. Belfast, Princetown, and Mount Olive fire districts have new pumpers on

TABLE 1  
EXISTING FACILITIES, WAYNE COUNTY  
RURAL FIRE DISTRICTS, 1968

Fire Station	No. of Active Volunteer Firemen	TRUCKS			Booster Tank Capacity Gallons
		Year, Model and Type	Capacity GMC		
Antioch Cement Block 2 Bay	23	1951 Ford Pumper	250		925
Arrington Frame 2 Bay	23	1952 Studebaker Pumper 1955 Int. Tanker	500 ---		1000 2000
Belfast Cement Block 3 Bay	28	1948 Int. TCP 1944 Autocar Tanker Brush Truck	500 500 150		700 3000 200
Dudley Cement Block 2 Bay	25	1953 Red TCP 1949 Int. Tanker	500 500		1000 1000
East Wayne Cement Block 2 Bay	29	1954 Int. Dar. Pumper 1948 Int. Tanker	500 ---		800 500
Elroy Tile Brick 2 Bay	46	1966 Ford TCP 1952 Int. Tanker	500 200		700 1200
Eureka Cement Block 2 Bay	25	1962 Chev. TCP 1951 Chev. Tanker	500 100		500 1000
Faro Cement Block 2 Bay	25	1957 Chev. Pumper 1954 GMC Tanker	500 ---		600 1000
Fork Cement Block 2 Bay	26	1964 Chev. TCP 1947 Int. Tanker	500 50		500 1000
Grantham Cement Block & Brick, 2 Bay	30	1964 Ford TCP 1949 Int. Tanker	750 500		550 1000
Hopeville Cement Block 2 Bay	29	1965 GMC TCP-Pumper 1953 Ford Tanker 1948 Ford Tanker	500 ---		500 1000 600
Indian Springs Cement Block 2 Bay	25	1953 Studebaker TCP 1955 Ford Tanker	500 ---		1000 1200
Jordan's Chapel Frame 2 Bay	25	1961 Ford TCP 1953 Int. Tanker	500 500		500 1800
Little River Cement Block 2 Bay	25	1950 Chev. TCP 1952 Chev. Tanker	500 100		500 1000
MarMac Cement Block 2 Bay	32	1965 Dodge TCP Chev. Pumper Int. Tanker	750 500 200		700 450 1000
Nahunta #1 Cement Block 2 Bay	27	1965 Chev. TCP 1961 Int. Tanker	500 200		600 1000
Northern Wayne Cement Block 2 Bay	21	1952 Chev. Pumper 1952 Chev. Tanker	500 500		725 1000
Oakland Frame 2 Bay	24	1964 Ford Pumper 1946 Int. Tanker	500 100		1000 1000
Patetown Cement Block 3 Bay, Kitchen, Bath	26	1967 Chev. TCP 1954 Int. Tanker	500 ---		1000 1700
Pinewood Cement Block 2 Bay	29	1954 Int. Pumper 1945 Int. Tanker	500 200		700 1550
Pleasant Grove Cement Block 2 Bay	34	1962 Ford Pumper 1957 GMC Tanker	500 250		800 1120
Princetown Cement Block 2 Bay	27	1942 Chev. Pumper 1931 Int. Tanker	700 100		500 1080
Saulston Frame 2 Bay	25	1960 Chev. Pumper 1952 Int. Tanker	500 ---		500 1000
Seven Springs Cement Block 2 Bay	29	1967 American TCP 1952 Chev. Tanker 1951 Ford Pumper	750 ---		750 1000 500
Smith Chapel Cement Block 2 Bay	28	1965 GMC TCP 1954 Int. Tanker	500 250		500 1200
Thoroughfare Tin on Frame 2 Bay	20	1952 Ford Pumper 1952 Int. Tanker	500 150		550 1500
Waylin Brick 4 Bay	31	1967 American 1942 Ford TCP 1952 Ford Tanker	750 500 60		750 300 4400

order now; MarMac fire district recently passed a special tax levy for the support of their fire protection. In recent years this area has experienced large increases in population and industrialization, causing one of the heaviest workloads of any district in the county. This tax cannot exceed 15 cents per \$100 evaluation, but the time saved by the firemen, who previously had to solicit funds, can be used for extra training. More special equipment should also be purchased for this district. There are several other districts which should consider this special tax due to population and industrial increases within their districts. Belfast, Elroy, Fork and Pinewood are feeling the effects of their proximity to Goldsboro and a special tax levy to finance their fire protection is needed. Presently, all funds for major equipment must come from solicitations.

In addition to the various firefighting equipment located at the rural fire stations, the county has purchased the following specialized equipment:

- A foam generating unit
- A special air compressor for resupplying air to self-contained breathing apparatus.

### Standards

All rural fire districts are required by the N. C. Fire Insurance Rating Bureau to meet minimum standards in order for the district to be rated and to warrant a reduction in fire insurance rates. Each fire district in Wayne County is required to meet or exceed these standards to qualify for the \$1,400 annually appropriated by the county for the operation of the fire protection within the district. In addition to training in firefighting techniques, the N. C. Fire Insurance Rating Bureau recommends that training be administered in first aid.

## Recommendations

1. There are several areas in Wayne County which do not lie within a rural fire district, as shown on Map . The people in these areas, while they pay the county-wide tax to support fire protection, have to pay unprotected insurance rates. The initiation of a rural fire district has to come from the people. All of these areas which contain concentrations of population border on the county line. The possibility of a rural fire district which encompasses parts of other counties should be explored by county officials.
2. There is a public water system in the Saulston area and it is recommended that they apply for a 9AA rating. MarMac, Northern Wayne, and Pleasant Grove rural fire districts should also study the feasibility of qualifying for a 9AA rating.
3. It is recommended that the fire marshall's office be moved to the old county home office building.
4. The population of Wayne County is growing rapidly in rural areas adjacent to urban areas. At the same time many new industrial and commercial businesses are moving into these rural areas. This trend has brought with it a need for more special firefighting equipment. Thus, it is recommended that a central fire station be established by 1975. All specialized equipment, all training facilities and all communications could be located in this station, with full-time personnel to operate it. The Old County Home has sufficient land and is ideal because of its proximity to N. C. 70 and U. S. 117.
5. It is recommended that a full-time training officer be hired by 1970. In addition to providing training to the volunteer firemen, he could conduct an educational program of fire prevention in the public schools.
6. It is recommended that the number of volunteer firemen

in each fire district be limited to 25-30 men. Those districts with less than 25 volunteers should recruit new members.

7. Generally, the equipment throughout the county needs to be upgraded. Therefore, it is recommended that the fire marshall study those fire districts he deems most in need of a special tax levy to finance fire protection. Special emphasis should be placed on Belfast, Elroy, Fork, and Pinewood fire districts.



## CIVIL DEFENSE

The Civil Defense Act of 1950 provides technical assistance, training programs, and financial aid to assist State and local governments in providing a civil defense program. In Wayne County funds are matched by federal funds to defray administrative and personnel costs. The total budget for the Wayne County Civil Defense Agency is \$12,781 for the 1967-68 fiscal year.

### Existing Facilities

Established in 1957 with its headquarters in Goldsboro, the Wayne County Civil Defense Agency conducts its program from two offices on the second floor of the County Welfare Building. While the space provided by these two offices is presently deemed adequate, any expansion of the Civil Defense program would require more space. At present, training courses are held in various places, such as the county courthouse, the health center, and at rural fire stations.

One of the major functions of the civil defense agency is the marking, licensing, and stocking of fallout shelters for the public use. Such public shelters are rated according to the protection they offer from fallout. Any facility which offers a reduction factor of from 20 to 39 has a protection factor of one. This continues upward through a protection factor of eight which offers almost complete protection. There is space for 11,691 people in Wayne County with a protection factor of one. There is enough space for 12,412 with a protection factor of 2 to 8. However, 8,406 of these spaces are located at Cherry Hospital and Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base. This leaves 4,006 spaces for the remaining civilian population. Most of these 4,006 spaces are not opened to the public. Only 2,003 spaces are stocked with food and water and ready for use

by the public in an emergency. Another 1,160 spaces have food available (Wayne Memorial Hospital).

Civil Defense activity in Wayne County is somewhat limited. According to the director there is a feeling of indifference on the part of the general public concerning protective measures for nuclear war. The presence of Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base no doubt adds to the apathy of people as they feel that Wayne County would be a prime target in case of war. A well organized Civil Defense Program could serve the county well in the event of a natural as well as a nuclear catastrophe.

### Personnel

The Wayne County Civil Defense program is conducted by a full-time director and one secretary, who occupy the two offices in the County Welfare Building. Any other people who take part in the program are entirely volunteer. Courses in Radiological Monitoring and Shelter Management are taught by paid instructors, but not on a regularly scheduled basis. Medical self help is administered by the State Board of Health.

### Equipment

Equipment used by the Wayne County Civil Defense program includes one 1967 Chevrolet, radio equipped, one Jeep with a trailer mounted light generator, several auxiliary light generators, and approximately 100 stretchers. The resources of the National Guard, the air base, and the rural fire departments would be at the disposal of the Civil Defense Agency in an emergency. The county maintains a communications center around-the-clock. This center is directly tied to all of the rural fire departments and would be used by the Civil Defense Agency in times of emergency. It is also the terminal point of the National

## Warning System.

### Standards

1. A county civil defense program should have a full-time director, a full-time training officer, and a necessary staff to operate a full-time program.
2. Regular training sessions in survival techniques should be set up. This stepped-up program should offer courses in medical self help, shelter management, radiological monitoring, and radio operations.
3. An emergency operating center should be established within the county to house the civil defense staff and the county government in an emergency.
4. All buildings with shelter space with a protection factor of at least two should be stocked and marked for emergencies.

### Recommendations

1. It is recommended that the offices of the Civil Defense Agency be moved to the Old County Home Office Building to make room in the Welfare Building for expansion of the County Welfare Department.
2. The director of Civil Defense Agency should put more emphasis on regular training sessions in survival techniques. To do this he will have to do a better job of public relations in order to overcome the indifference to the civil defense program on the part of the general public.
3. An emergency operating center (E.O.C.) should be established by the county government. The feasibility of using the basement of the County Welfare Building should be studied. Once the emergency operating center is established, the Civil Defense Agency offices can be included as part of the E.O.C.
4. All new public buildings should be required to have

shelter space built into them. In addition owners of existing and new private buildings which have usable space should be sold on the idea of stocking them for emergencies. At the present there are stocked spaces available for only 2,182 people. This is less than 3 percent of the 1960 population.

5. By 1970, it is projected that Wayne County will have a population of 95,658. A full-time training officer will be vitally needed to provide necessary training to a large number of people. As the population continues to increase, the need for more civil defense activity will increase. By 1987, a population of 124,407 is projected. A full-time assistant director will be needed and should be hired by the county. Also, necessary clerical help should be hired.

## RESCUE SQUAD

There are three volunteer rescue squads located in Wayne County. The Goldsboro Rescue Squad, formed in 1952, is the oldest in the county and its service area is that portion of the county between the community of Dudley and the Town of Pikeville. All calls from the area south of Dudley are answered by the Mount Olive Rescue Squad, which was organized in 1958. All calls north of Pikeville are answered by the Fremont Rescue Squad which was organized in 1964.

### Existing Facilities

The Fremont Rescue Squad recently moved into a new two-bay building located in Fremont. This building has cooking and eating facilities and eventually will have sleeping facilities. It should be adequate for northern Wayne County throughout the next 20 years. This building is also used to hold barbecues and the like in order to raise the money necessary to operate this valuable service. The Fremont Rescue Squad receives \$2,795 annually from the county to be used for operating expenses only. The money for new equipment is raised by solicitations from the public.

The Goldsboro Rescue Squad has its headquarters on N. Madison Avenue. This brick and cement block structure has living quarters and enough room to store all vehicles owned by the Goldsboro Rescue Squad. The structure, owned by the City of Goldsboro, was built in 1960 with a major addition made in 1965. Like the Fremont Squad, Goldsboro receives an annual appropriation from the county as well as from the City of Goldsboro. The annual budget for the Goldsboro Rescue Squad is around \$9,000.

The Mount Olive Rescue Squad has its headquarters in the Civil Defense Building which is owned by the Town of Mount Olive. It operates on county and town appropriations,

as well as solicitations from the public.

### Personnel

The Fremont Rescue Squad has 17 volunteer members. Training is administered by 4 instructors within the squad, using the standards set up by the American Red Cross. Training is also received at sessions conducted by the Institute of Government and by the N. C. Association of Rescue Squads.

The Goldsboro Rescue Squad has 28 volunteer members, who also are trained by instructors within the squad. All members must pass standard and advanced first aid courses. The squad meets weekly, at which time it practices first aid and other life saving practices. Often doctors teach courses helpful in rescuing wreck victims. Some members have attended East Carolina University for special training.

The Mount Olive Rescue Squad has only 10 active volunteer members, but it has 6 auxiliary volunteer members. The members are trained by instructors within the squad and by special courses offered by the N. C. Department of Insurance.

### Equipment

The major equipment used by the Fremont Rescue Squad includes the following:

- 1 1967 Chevrolet panel truck
- 1 1947 Cadillac Ambulance
- 1 1964 Ford pick-up equipment truck
- 1 3500 watt portable generator and light rig
- 1 boat and 2 outboard motors

The "buddy system" is used by the Fremont Rescue Squad. Two volunteers are assigned the rescue vehicle for a 24 hour period. Most rescue calls for the Fremont area come through the Goldsboro Fire Department. The Goldsboro Fire Department screens each call to determine

if it is an actual emergency or not. If it is deemed an emergency, the dispatcher relays the call to the volunteer assigned the rescue vehicle at that time. He in turn picks up his "buddy" and they go to the emergency call.

The major equipment used by the Goldsboro Rescue Squad includes the following:

- 1 1967 Chevrolet panel truck\*
- 1 1966 Chevrolet panel truck
- 1 1965 IH panel truck
- 1 1959 Ford panel truck
- 1 1953 Chevrolet panel service truck
- 1 1949 jeep with portable generator
- 2 Portable generators and 1 with portable lights
- 3 boats and 4 outboard motors

The Goldsboro Rescue Squad receives all of its calls through the Goldsboro Fire Department, and like Fremont, its vehicles are manned by the "buddy system".

The major equipment used by the Mount Olive Rescue Squad includes the following:

- 1 1965 GMC panel truck
- 1 1966 GMC panel truck
- 1 1960 Ford panel truck
- 1 1958 GMC service truck
- 1 Jeep with portable generator and lights
- 3 other portable generators
- 2 Boats and outboard motors

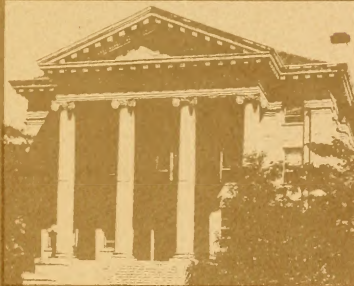
The emergency calls for the Mount Olive Rescue Squad come through the Mount Olive Fire Department. During the daytime every volunteer is on call. If a call comes in, the fire horn is sounded, and all members of the rescue squad are expected to be ready to take the call. The volunteers are divided into teams for night and weekend duty.

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\*This vehicle is to be given to the Goldsboro Fire Department for their use in rescue work inside the corporate limits of Goldsboro.

The major problem which has faced all three rescue squads in Wayne County has been the increase in calls which are not considered to be emergencies. All incoming calls are screened to determine if they are an emergency. If they are not an emergency, they are referred to the newly franchised ambulance service in Goldsboro which was established to fill the void left when the funeral homes ceased offering ambulance service.

# SOCIAL, HEALTH AND CULTURAL FACILITIES





## SCHOOLS

Prior to 1967, there were three independent public school systems operating in Wayne County. In 1967, the Fremont School System merged with the county school system. Presently, the county operates 20 public schools throughout Wayne County, and the City of Goldsboro operates 12 public schools within its jurisdiction. High school students residing on Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base attend Goldsboro High School even though they reside in the county school system's jurisdiction.

Table 2 presents pertinent data on the schools operated by Wayne County. This data was taken from the Projected Building Needs and Related Studies, Wayne County Schools, January, 1967, prepared by the Wayne County Board of Education.

Many of the county schools are approaching fifty years of age. Some are over-crowded. Some do not have enough students to operate economically because the population has shifted to other areas of the county. Many school sites are inadequate in size due to the increased school enrollments. Many of the problems which are inherent in most public schools in North Carolina and Wayne County are due to the operation of a dual school system.

School enrollments in the large agricultural areas of Wayne County have been generally decreasing. Enrollments at such schools as Eureka, Nahunta, and Seven Springs are not large enough to economically operate. The population shift has gradually been moving toward the center of the county, particularly in the north-south corridor and east-west corridor provided by U. S. 117 and U. S. 70. For these reasons, the county school system has embarked on a new school building program in order to serve the new population concentrations. The county has been divided into four areas. This plan is the result of a preliminary school survey by the N. C. Department of Public Instruction. See Map 2.

TABLE 2  
WAYNE COUNTY SCHOOL INVENTORY

Name	Grades	Site Acreage	Date Originally Constructed	Date of Additions	Enrollment	Number of Teachers	Pupils Per Teacher	Adequacy of Site
Aycock	9-12	29.5	1961	---	698	38	18.4	Inadequate
Burnes	1-8	5	1956-57	---	179	7 1/3	24.4	Inadequate
Belfast	1-6	16.5	1924	1948, 1950 1958	295	11 1/2	25.6	Adequate
Brogden	1-8	22	1926	1947, 49, 51, 54, 61, 63	959	36	26.2	Adequate
Carver	1-12	15	1930	1939, 48, 50, 55, 56, 57, 61, 62, 66	1436	62	23.1	Inadequate
Central	1-12	15	1947	1951, 55, 56, 61	723	33	21.9	Inadequate
Dudley	1-8	12	1956	1962	439	18 1/2	23.7	Inadequate
Eureka	1-6	20	1925	1940, 48, 56	125	6 1/3	19.7	Adequate
Fremont	1-8	6.3	1923	1944, 48, 55	312	14	22.3	Inadequate
Grantham	1-8	14	1929	1938, 41, 42, 48, 49, 53	403	16 1/2	24.4	Adequate
Greenwood	5-9	53	1962	1964, 1966	1035	38 1/2	26.9	Adequate
Meadow Lane	1-4	23	1962	1964	1308	48	27.2	Adequate
Mt. Olive	1-8	7	1925	1948, 51, 55, 56	792	32	24.7	Inadequate
Nahunta	1-6	15	1922	1928, 30, 35, 49, 51	168	7 1/3	22.9	Adequate
New Hope	1-12	43	1938	1943, 44, 51, 53, 63	1259	50	25.2	Adequate
Norwayne	1-12	20	1958	1961, 62, 67	1116	45	24.8	Inadequate
Resewood	1-12	14	1923	1930, 41, 43 45, 48, 51 58, 63	643	30	21.4	Inadequate
Pikeville	1-8	10	1924	1937, 46, 50, 55, 56	451	15	30.0	Inadequate
Seven Springs	1-6	8	1922	1932, 41, 46, 50, 51	146	6	24.3	Inadequate
Southern Wayne	9-12	58.6	1965	1956, 60, 62	961	54	18.0	Adequate

### Northern Area

The Northern Area includes everything north of the Little River and U. S. 13. Presently, Belfast, Eureka, Fremont, Nahunta, and Pikeville serve this area for grades 1 through 8. Norwayne serves grades one through twelve. Aycock presently serves grades nine through twelve. Many of these school plants are old and outdated. The long-range plan will reduce the number of schools serving the area to four, all of which will be centered in the Fremont-Pikeville area. Elementary schools (grades 1-6) will be Fremont and a new one in the Fremont-Pikeville area. Norwayne will become a junior high school (grades 7, 8 and 9). Aycock will be a senior high school serving only grades 10, 11 and 12.

### Western Area

The Western Area lies west of Goldsboro between the Little and Neuse Rivers. Presently only Barnes (grades 1-8) and Rosewood (grades 1-12) serve this area. The student enrollment at Barnes has decreased substantially and will be closed. Complete renovation and six new classrooms are now under construction at Rosewood which will accommodate all students in the Western Area. The long-range plan calls for a new elementary school when the student enrollment warrants.

### Eastern Area

The Eastern Area includes the area south of U. S. 13, east of Goldsboro, and north of the Neuse River. The schools now serving this area include Meadow Lane (grades 1-6), Greenwood (grades 7-9), Central (grades 1-12), and New Hope (grades 1-12). Plans call for New Hope and Meadow Lane to operate as elementary schools. Central and Greenwood will operate as junior high schools, and a new

high school will be located at New Hope in 1969.

### Southern Area

The Southern Area includes all land south of the Neuse River. Only the school at Seven Springs will be eliminated. Brogden, Carver, Dudley, Grantham, and Mount Olive will operate as elementary schools. Southern Wayne will operate as a high school. A new junior high school will be constructed in the vicinity of Southern Wayne High School.

### Standards

1. Schools should be located near the center of population, and surrounding land uses should be compatible and conducive to good educational uses.
2. School site sizes should meet the following standards:<sup>1</sup>
  - A. Elementary School - Minimum of 10 acres plus an additional one acre for each 100 pupils of projected ultimate maximum enrollment.
  - B. Junior High School - Minimum of 20 acres plus an additional one acre for each 100 pupils of projected ultimate maximum enrollment.
  - C. Senior High School - Minimum of 30 acres plus an additional one acre for each 100 pupils of projected ultimate maximum enrollment.

### Recommendations

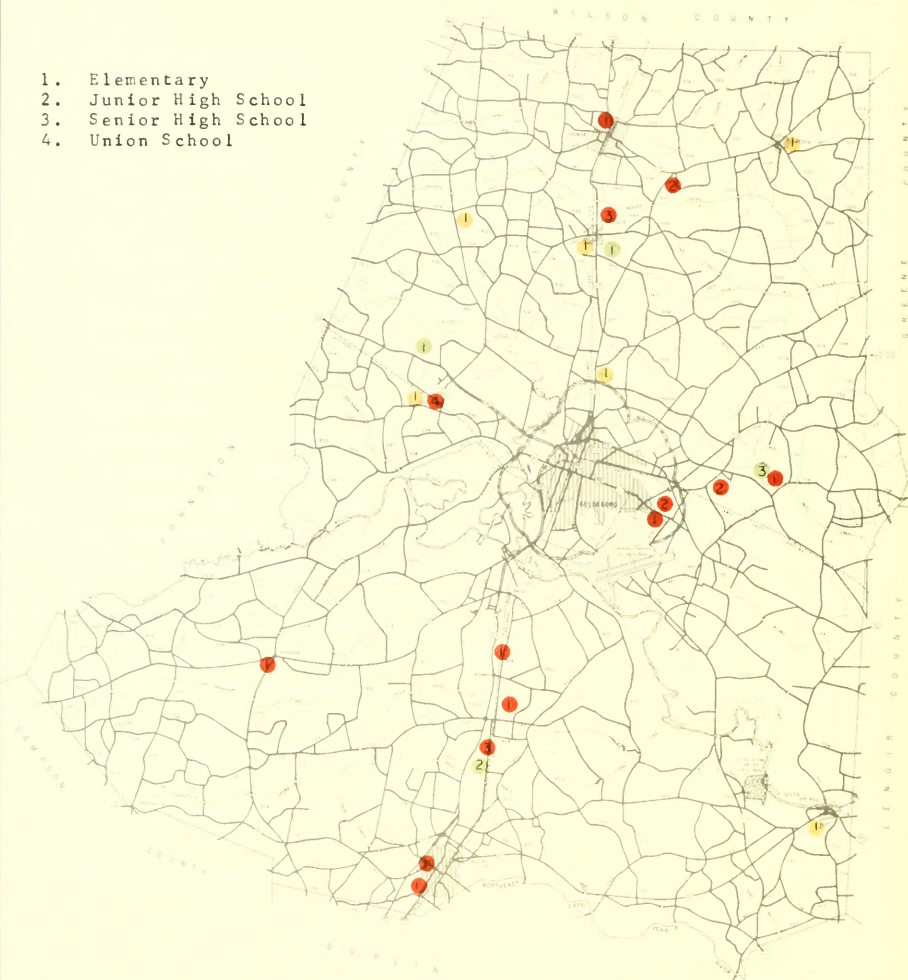
1. Old, crowded and outdated facilities and an increasing student enrollment are two pressing problems now facing the Wayne County Board of Education. It is recommended that Wayne County implement the plan prepared

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<sup>1</sup>Guide for Planning School Plants, National Council on Schoolhouse Construction, 1964.

- by the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction.
2. It has been suggested by the N. C. Department of Public Instruction that the Wayne County and Goldsboro Boards of Education consider merging. It is recommended that a special advisory committee be appointed to study the feasibility of such a merger.
  3. The new school plan provides for the gradual elimination of Barnes, Belfast, Eureka, Nahunta, Pikeville and Seven Springs schools. Before the Wayne County School Board disposes of any of the school plants, it is recommended that consideration be given by the Wayne County Board of Commissioners to acquiring them as public recreation sites. The Towns of Eureka, Pikeville and Seven Springs could participate in such a venture to provide recreation for their citizens. The Barnes school could provide recreation for the Rosewood Community. The same is true of Belfast and Nahunta.

1. Elementary
2. Junior High School
3. Senior High School
4. Union School



## WAYNE COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA



MAP 2

## NEW SCHOOL PLAN

- EXISTING SCHOOLS TO REMAIN
- SCHOOLS TO BE PHASED OUT
- PROPOSED NEW SCHOOL LOCATIONS

## LIBRARY

Prior to 1941 there was no county library. In that year Wayne County became a partner of the Goldsboro Public Library, and the name was changed to the Wayne County Public Library. Since that time branches have been added in Fremont, Pikeville, Seven Springs, and at the four housing projects in Goldsboro. In addition, the predominately Negro branch of the Goldsboro Library System, the Alice Brown branch, also became a part of the County Library System. However, Mount Olive continues to operate its own public library (Steele Memorial). Recently the Mount Olive Library Board voted to join the Wayne County Public Library System. Approval is expected from the Wayne County Library Board, to become effective July 1, 1968.

### Existing Facilities

The main library is located in an old two-story frame house on West Chestnut Street in Goldsboro adjacent to Wayne Center and the Agricultural Extension Service Office Building. This house and property was a gift to the City of Goldsboro. Recently, the county purchased the remaining land on the block for use as the future site of a new library. This old house is inadequate as a library facility. It is difficult to heat and light. Space for new books is very limited and the old building is not fire-proof. No off-street parking is provided for the library patrons and there are only two fifteen minute on-street parking spaces. The main library is open 64 hours per week.

The Alice Brown Branch is located in a leased building on North James Street in Goldsboro. It has recently been renovated and is adequate to serve the small neighborhood in which it is located. It is open for use 30

hours per week. There are only 3,500 books in this collection. Therefore, it serves mainly as a pick-up station for the main library. Books which are not available in this branch are picked up from the main branch.

Small branch libraries are maintained in each of the Elmwood, Fairview, Lincoln, and Woodcrest low-rent housing projects. These branches contain only 400 or 500 books and are open only 6 hours per week. However, they serve as a pick-up and return station for books from the main branch. These branches are located in the recreation room provided by the housing authority. The part-time librarians and the books are furnished by the county system.

The branches at Fremont, Pikeville and Seven Springs are very small with book collections of 1,700, 1,000 and 1,100 respectively. These towns provide the space and the county provides the books and the personnel. Pick-up service from the main branch is an important aspect of these libraries.

For the fiscal year 1966-1967, the entire system had a total collection of 33,914 books, with a circulation of 141,410. Funds for this same period came from the following agencies:

Municipal	\$18,465
County	\$23,318
State	\$ 6,166
Federal	<u>\$ 5,166</u>
Total	\$53,115

### Personnel

The Wayne County Public Library is supervised by a professional librarian, who is assisted by the following nonprofessional personnel:

- 3 assistant librarians
- 1 part-time assistant
- 1 full-time bookmobile librarian

- 1 part-time bookmobile librarian
- 3 part-time librarians in the town branches
- 2 part-time librarians for the housing project branches

### Equipment

The only major equipment of the library is the 1964 International Bookmobile. It should be adequate for another 4 or 5 years service. At the present it makes 128 stops throughout the county per month.

### Standards

The North Carolina Library Association has adopted standards and goals for public library service in North Carolina. Some of these standards are identical to those established by the American Library Association, while others have been scaled down in order to provide more realistic goals for the public libraries of North Carolina. The standards listed below are taken from Standards for North Carolina Public Libraries, North Carolina Library Association, 1963.

1. An adequate public library facility should be easily accessible to every resident and it should connect him with the total library resources of his county, region and state.
2. Each library in a system should have a regular schedule of hours, remaining open at least 30 hours per week with some morning, afternoon and evening hours.
3. There should be at least 100,000 volumes of currently useful material in a library system. Each library system should plan for the systematic increase of its collection to two books per capita.
4. . . . a public library system should provide approximately one-half square foot of library space for each person in the area to be served. The

smallest branch of a public library system should contain a minimum of 1,500 square feet.

5. The American Library Association has set a per capita expenditure of \$3.50 minimum for a library system with 100,000 population. The North Carolina Library Association lowered this figure to \$2.00 per capita. (Per capita spending in North Carolina amounted to \$1.31 in 1965-1966).

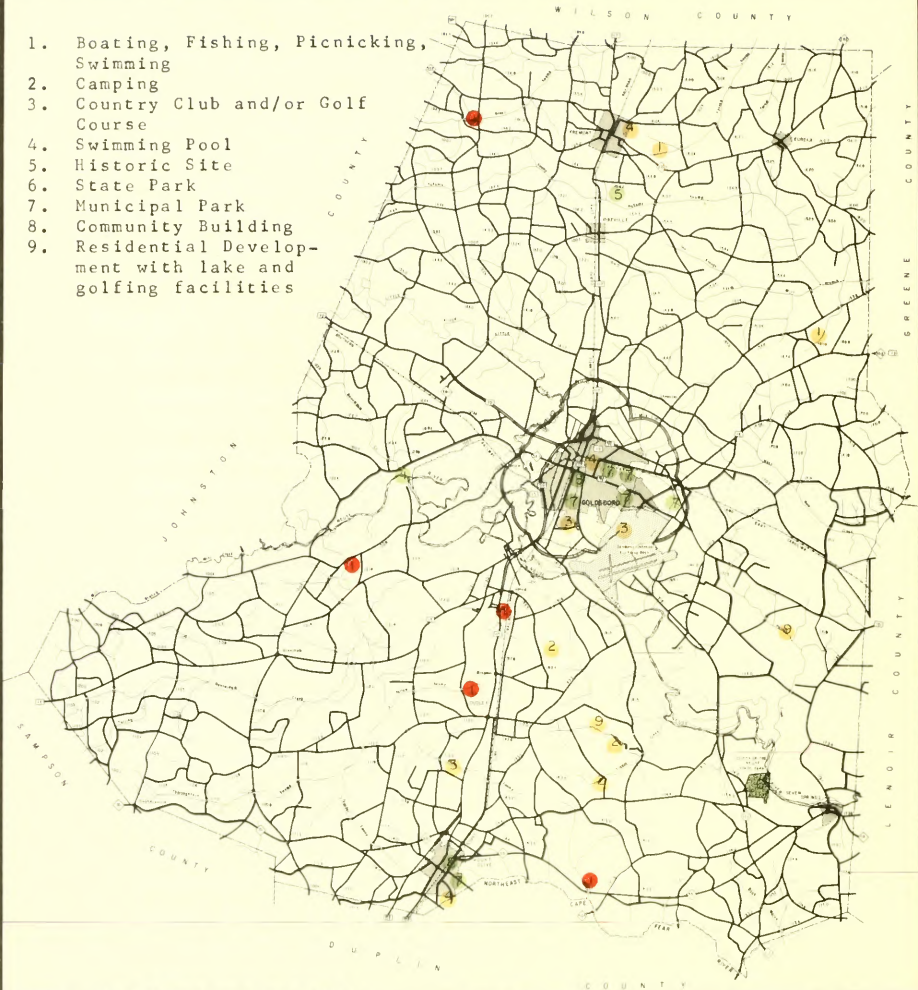
#### Recommendations

1. The physical plant of the Wayne County Public Library is very deficient. Nevertheless, the land has been acquired to erect a new building for the main library. Therefore, it is recommended that a drive be initiated immediately to raise the necessary funds to construct the new building. Federal matching funds are available and should be requested.
2. Adequate off-street as well as limited time on-street parking should be provided at the new library.
3. The total number of volumes in the entire library system is around 34,000. This is approximately 0.35 volumes per capita, which ranks Wayne County near the bottom of all library systems in North Carolina. The State average is approximately one book per person. Therefore, it is recommended that a drive be started to raise the number of volumes to at least one per capita. After attaining this goal, the systematic increase over a period of years to two volumes per capita should be set up in the library's budget.
4. It is recommended that the hours of operation at all branches be increased. The branches in the housing projects should be open a minimum of 15 hours per week, and the branches in Fremont, Pikeville and Seven Springs should be open a minimum of 30 hours per week.
5. The Alice Brown branch has adequate facilities, but

the number of volumes should be increased to 5,000 by 1970.

6. The expenditure per capita for library services is approximately \$.55. This is an inadequate amount and the main reason the Wayne County Public Library is near the bottom in the state. It is recommended that Wayne County raise its library expenditure at least to the state average. A special referendum will be necessary to levy a special library tax and it is recommended that the county put it to a vote of the people.
7. It is recommended that a minimum of one new trained librarian be employed by 1970.
8. It is recommended that the present bookmobile be replaced by 1972. A second bookmobile should be added by 1980.

1. Boating, Fishing, Picnicking,  
Swimming
2. Camping
3. Country Club and/or Golf  
Course
4. Swimming Pool
5. Historic Site
6. State Park
7. Municipal Park
8. Community Building
9. Residential Develop-  
ment with lake and  
golfing facilities



## WAYNE COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE OF MILES



MAP 3

## RECREATION FACILITIES

- COMMERCIAL
- PRIVATE
- PUBLIC

## RECREATION

The residents of Wayne County have access to a large number of recreation facilities. An inventory of the commercial, private, and public recreation facilities is presented in Table 3. (Some commercial enterprises such as movies and the like have been omitted). In addition to those listed in this table, limited use is made of the public schools playgrounds during the summer months, particularly for softball leagues. The availability of recreation facilities in Wayne County is relatively high, but the majority of the recreation facilities are commercial or private, and not available for free use by the public.

The Cliffs of the Neuse State Park and the Harry Fitzhugh Lee Lake are the largest public recreation areas. Outside of these two areas, Goldsboro and Mount Olive provide the bulk of the public recreation in the county. Goldsboro has a supervised recreation program throughout the year and Mount Olive has a supervised program during the summer months. Wayne County provides no recreation facilities, but it does provide Goldsboro and Mount Olive financial aid. In Goldsboro, the Wayne County Memorial Community Building receives \$8,000.00 annually, and the Leslie Street Community Building receives \$3,450.00. The Mount Olive Community Building receives \$720.00 annually and the Mount Olive Negro Community Building receives \$1,000.00 annually. In addition, the community buildings of Fremont and Seven Springs receive \$500.00 and \$300.00 respectively per year. However, the County has shown some interest in the Thoroughfare Watershed Project. A fifteen acre recreation area on the Upper Beaver Dam Creek has been approved by the County Commissioners, provided matching federal funds are obtained from the Farmers Home Administration. The cost of such a project is estimated at \$70,000. This would provide picnic facilities, a sanded

beach, dressing shelter, parking and a paved road. A similar interest has been shown for the Nahunta Swamp Watershed Project.

### Standards

Most of the standards for public recreation have been developed for urban rather than rural areas. They may be entirely too high for rural areas where there are few high concentrations of population.

1. The most generally accepted standard for public recreation space is one acre for every 100 population.
2. A supervised program of recreation should be provided for all age groups and interests in areas of high population concentration.

TABLE 3  
RECREATION FACILITIES IN WAYNE COUNTY

<u>Commercial</u>		
<u>Name</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Type of Facility</u>
Durham's Lake	10	Picnicking, swimming (fee)
Goldpark Lake	15	Hiking, picnicking, roller skating, swimming (fee)
Sasser's Mill	40	Boating, fishing, swimming (fee)
Warwick's Mill	10	Boating, fishing, picnicking (fee)
Williams Lake	25	Boating, fishing, picnicking (fee)
<u>Private</u>		
Camp Carver	67	Camping, fishing, hiking, picnicking, swimming

Table 3, Recreation Facilities in Wayne County  
(Continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Type of Facility</u>
Camp Trailee	30	Camping, hiking, picnicking, swimming
Camp Tuscarora	120	Camping, fishing, hiking, picnicking, swimming
Camp Wacoboc	501	Camping, fishing, hiking, picnicking, swimming
Goldsboro Country Club	18	Dancing, swimming, pool, tennis
Goldsboro Golf Club	154	18 hole golf course (semi-private)
Goldsboro Swimming Pool Foundation	2	Outdoor swimming pool
Mount Olive Swim Club	1	Outdoor swimming pool
SJAFB Golf Course	180	18 hole golf course
Sleepy Creek Club	450	Private residential development, 40 acre lake with boating, water skiing, swimming, and 9 hole golf course - additional 9 holes under construction
Southern Wayne Recreation, Inc.	170	18 hole golf course, tennis courts, swimming pool, skeet range and picnicking, fishing
Town and Country Swim Club, Inc.	1	Outdoor swimming, pool
Walnut Creek Estates	850	Private residential development, 180 acre lake, with boating, fishing, picnicking, swimming, water skiing, and 18 hole golf course under construction
Wayne County Boys Club	9.5	Club house
Wayne Wildlife Club	82	70 acre lake with boating, fishing, and water sports

Table 3, Recreation Facilities in Wayne County  
(Continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Type of Facility</u>
West Lake Club	14	12 acre lake with water sports and hunting
<u>Public</u>		
Charles B. Aycock Birthplace	15	Historic site, State operated
Cliffs of the Neuse State Park	520	Boating, camping, fishing, hiking, picnicking, swimming
Berkley Park*	29	Land purchased. Plans call for a Community Center, ballfields, outdoor theater, nature center and play
City Park**	3	Playground equipment, picnicking, tennis
Fairview Park*	18	Ballfield and playground equipment
Herman Park*	18	Picnicking, playground equipment and tennis
Mina Weil Park*	21	Ballfield and playground equipment
Stony Creek Park*	3	Picnicking, playground equipment
Wayne County Municipal Building	1/2	Indoor games, swimming
Community Building	1/2	Indoor swimming pool, indoor sports and hobbies

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\*Provided by the City of Goldsboro.

\*\*Provided by the Town of Mount Olive.

Table 3, Recreation Facilities in Wayne County  
(Continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Type of Facility</u>
Harry Fitzhugh Lee Lake***	576	574 acre lake, 2 acres of land used for fish- ing, picnicking
Mount Olive Community Building**	1	Tennis, playground equipment
Total	1205	

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\*\*Provided by the Town of Mount Olive.

\*\*\*Provided by Carolina Power and Light Company.

#### Recommendations

1. Map 3 shows the location of all types of recreation found in Wayne County. Public recreation space is not adequate to meet the one acre per 100 population standard, as water acreages should not be included. The location of these areas leaves some sections of the county void of public recreation. It is recommended that the recreation areas at the Thoroughfare and Nahunta Swamp Watershed projects be approved by the County Commissioners and the construction be started at once. This would provide public recreation in two areas of the county now void of public recreation.
2. It is recommended that Wayne County provide a supervised recreation program during the summer months for the rural population. This is done with great success in Lenoir County where the county provides the City of Kinston with \$18,000 annually, for which it supervises a recreation program at nine county schools. The City of Goldsboro has the necessary machinery to conduct a comprehensive recreation program. Such a

program should be conducted on a trial basis at the Grantham, Southern Wayne, and Seven Springs schools in the southern part of the county, at the Rosewood and New Hope Schools in the central part of the county, and at the Nahunta, Aycock, and Eureka Schools in the northern portion of the county.

3. It is recommended that the county participate in the development of a regional park proposed by the City of Goldsboro in the vicinity of the original site of Waynesborough adjacent to the Neuse River.
4. It is recommended that the Wayne County Board of Commissioners establish a recreation committee to study the changing public needs for recreation.

## COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The Wayne County Health Department was established in 1919. The County Board of Health, which supervises the work of the Health Department, also has the power to adopt ordinances concerning public health. The basic concern of the Health Department is the prevention of disease within the family unit.

### Existing Facilities

The brick building housing the health department was constructed in 1942. Located on the Courthouse Square it is inadequate for the expanded programs which must increase to accommodate a growing county population. Waiting room space is very limited for the large numbers of people who take advantage of the services offered. Space to conduct the various clinics is also limited, as some are held in the halls. In 1966, two trailer units were added to the rear of the health building to alleviate the prevailing crowded conditions. Badly needed parking areas were used as space for these trailers, leaving only six off-street parking spaces for the health department.

The major services provided by the health department are as follows:

- Registration of vital statistics
- Sanitation
- Disease Control (with emphasis on tuberculosis)
- Maternal and Infant Care
- Pediatric Clinic
- Family Planning Clinic
- School Health Program
- Crippled Children Program
- Eye Clinic
- Chest Clinic

Public Health Laboratory  
Health Education Program  
Mental Health Clinic

These health services are provided by the Public Health Fund, which totaled \$317,345.81 for the 1967-1968 fiscal year. The federal government provides approximately 46 percent of these funds, and the state contributes another 12 percent. Wayne County contributes the remaining 42 percent.

The director of the health department feels that eventually his department will expand into nursing service, a chronic disease rehabilitation program and a cancer diagnostic clinic. This, of course, would require additional space and personnel.

Personnel

The Wayne County Public Health Department is supervised by a full-time director. The remaining staff includes the following full-time personnel:

- 14 Nurses (R.N.)
- 2 Home Economists
- 2 Home Makers
- 5 Sanitarians
- 1 Laboratory Technician
- 1 X-Ray Technician
- 1 Immunization Aide
- 9 Clerks and Secretaries
- 2 Custodians

Presently there are only two budgeted vacancies in the health department - one for a health educator and one for a medical social worker. A full-time Venereal Disease investigator is deemed necessary by the director in order to combat increases in such diseases. In the past, the county salaries have been much lower than the state salaries. This resulted in numerous personnel turnovers.

The county is raising salary levels, but they remain two steps below the state salary levels.

### Mental Health Clinic

The mental health program is conducted under the auspices of the county health department although it is located in separate quarters on Ash Street in Goldsboro. The main concern of this program is preventive mental health and group therapy. Fees for services rendered are charged according to the patient's ability to pay.

The director of the health department feels that an expanded program should include an after-care program, a mental retardation clinic and preventive work in the public schools. The present quarters of the mental health program are adequate to house such an expansion.

The personnel of the mental health program include only two secretaries and two psychology interns from East Carolina University. A full-time psychologist resigned recently and the county has been unable to obtain a psychiatrist. A position for a social worker has never been filled. Three local physicians have been hired for temporary consultation. There is also an opening for a public health nurse.

The 1967-1968 budget includes funds for all of the above positions, except a public health nurse. The Public Health Fund includes \$55,609.00 for the mental health program.

### Recommendations

1. It is recommended that the health department be moved to the Old Wayne County Memorial Hospital in 1970 or 1971, when the new hospital is occupied. The shortage of space in the present health department is acute and some action must be taken in the near future. However, some county officials feel that by

the time the new hospital is ready for occupancy, the old hospital will be needed to care for old age patients. If this occurs, then the county will have no alternative but to provide new facilities for the health department. The area of the new hospital should then be considered. The cramped and crowded quarters of the health department must be relieved and this is especially true in the face of a projected population of 124,407 by 1987.

2. A study should be made to determine funding the following new programs: home care, chronic disease clinic, mental retardation, and after care for mental patients.
3. Salaries for county employees should be reevaluated in order to reduce the turnover of personnel in all departments. If salaries were raised to the State level, the health department would then be able to fill most vacant positions with qualified people.
4. The occurrence of venereal disease in Wayne County is high enough to justify an investigator on at least a half time basis. This would mean sharing an investigator with an adjacent county. It is recommended that the services of a venereal disease investigator be obtained by Wayne County in the 1969-70 fiscal year.

## PUBLIC WELFARE

The Wayne County Department of Public Welfare was established in 1917. Its purpose is to provide financial assistance and services to the indigent and less fortunate people of the county. Financial assistance is rendered to four categories:

Old Age Assistance

Aid to Families with Dependent Children

Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled

Aid to the Blind

Services rendered by the Welfare Department can be broken down into services to adults and services to children. Services to adults include boarding home placement, skilled nursing home placement, referrals to vocational rehabilitation and many more. Services to children include handling adoptions, working with unwed mothers, foster home care, working with juvenile delinquents and providing services for children who are neglected, abused, abandoned, or deserted.

### Existing Facilities

As noted in an earlier section, the County Welfare Building is located on Ormond Avenue, across from the Courthouse. The Welfare Department occupies the entire first floor of this building. There is an acute shortage of office space, particularly for the caseworkers. The lack of parking for the staff is also critical. This often causes lost working time for all department employees.

### Personnel

The Wayne County Department of Public Welfare has a staff of 38 full-time people. The breakdown of this staff is as follows:

1 Director  
4 Casework Supervisors  
20 Social Workers  
1 Clerical Supervisor  
12 Clerical Workers

The case load of the caseworkers is entirely too high. The case load in the Adult Division exceeds 200 cases per worker. In the Child Welfare Division case loads are 60 families per worker. Each caseworker is also required to make investigations for Juvenile Court and serve as probation officers for the Court. Such loads do not allow the social workers to use their talents and skills to the utmost. The rehabilitation of many clients has been curtailed, and in the process many clients have failed to become self-supporting and productive citizens.

Caseworkers are required to use their personal automobiles in their day to day work routine. They are reimbursed for their expenses on a mileage basis. One caseworker is on call each weekend to handle emergencies.

### Standards

Most of the funds to provide welfare services for the residents of Wayne County are provided by the Federal and State Governments. The U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the N. C. Department of Public Welfare provide the standards by which these funds will be expended. These serve as adequate standards for the Wayne County Department of Public Welfare and will not be given in this report.

### Recommendations

1. Additional office space is badly needed by the Welfare Department. It is recommended that the Welfare Department be expanded into the second floor of the Welfare Building, if these facilities are not utilized

for the district court. There is a possibility that the Welfare Department might move to the old hospital in 1970 or 1971. A location in close proximity to the courthouse is desirable because of the need for convenient access to the courthouse records, but the old hospital would be more desirable than no expansion at all.

2. To relieve the case load of caseworkers and to enable them to do a better job, it is recommended that five additional caseworkers be employed by 1970. The addition of five new caseworkers would more evenly distribute the work required of the caseworkers and enable them to be more effective in their jobs. The result should be a reduction in the welfare rolls.
3. Competitive salaries for trained personnel would enable the Welfare Department to hire qualified personnel and it is recommended that the county salaries be upgraded to at least the State level.



## HOSPITAL

The present Wayne County Memorial Hospital was founded in 1896, and was known as the Emergency Hospital. It was moved to its present site on East Ash Street in 1912. Additions were made in 1930, 1952, and 1958. It became a county hospital in 1949.

### Existing Facilities

The present hospital is situated on a three acre tract of land, approximately one-half mile from downtown Goldsboro. In addition to the five story, 214 bed hospital there is a nurses residence and a laundry located on this small tract of land. Approximately 75 off-street parking spaces are provided.

The physical condition of this hospital is rated fair. In 1967 it had an occupancy rate of 82.9 percent. Approximately 90 percent of the patients were Wayne County residents. Realizing that the present hospital plant was inadequate due to the tremendous growth that has occurred in the county and due to a lack of room to expand the facilities at the present site, the hospital trustees initiated a study for a new hospital facility. The result was a new nine story, 344 bed facility now under construction. This new \$8.25 million hospital will be financed from a local bond issue, Hill-Burton funds and an endowment from the Duke Endowment Fund. The new facility will have built-in flexibility so that it can be expanded horizontally or vertically. It will be situated on a 95 acre tract of land one-half mile north of the corporate limits of Goldsboro. Paved parking for 750 cars will be provided. Completion is expected in early 1970.

### Standards

Standards for the location, operation and construction

of hospitals are too numerous to be listed here. The one exception which should be noted is generally, 4.5 beds per 1,000 population is recommended by the American Public Health Association.

#### Recommendations

1. The City of Goldsboro will provide water and sewer service and zoning protection for the new hospital. It is recommended that the new hospital be annexed by the City of Goldsboro in order to provide adequate fire protection to the nine story structure.
2. The new hospital is located on S. R. 1556, which crosses U. S. 70 Bypass. An overpass is proposed by the State Highway Commission to alleviate traffic congestion. Therefore, it is recommended the construction of this overpass be encouraged by county and hospital officials so that it will be completed when the new hospital is occupied.
3. If the 4.5 beds per 1,000 population is used, the new 344 county hospital will need to be expanded before it is completed in 1970 to meet the American Public Health Association's standard. As shown in the table below, the county would need 372 beds in 1970. However, this figure seems to be too high because of the proximity of hospitals in Raleigh, Durham, and Chapel Hill. Therefore, a standard of 4 beds per 1,000 population would be more realistic. It is recommended that approximately 50 new beds be added by 1980 and an additional 50 beds be added by 1987.

TABLE 4  
HOSPITAL BED NEEDS PROJECTION

Year	Estimated Population	Estimated Population who will* use County Hospital	Number of Beds Needed for 4.5 Ratio	Number of Beds Needed for 4 Ratio
1970	95,658	82,658	372	331
1980	111,518	97,518	439	390
1987	124,407	109,407	492	438

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\*SJAFB personnel and dependents and patients at Cherry Hospital and O'Berry Center have been excluded. Estimates of 13,000 for 1970, 14,000 for 1980, and 15,000 for 1987 were used.



## NURSING HOMES AND DOMICILIARY CARE

Operation of the County Home was suspended by the Board of County Commissioners in 1967. There are twelve "family care homes" now located in Wayne County. These homes are licensed to care for 2 to 5 patients. There are three "homes for the aged" in Wayne County which provide domiciliary care and are licensed for 6 or more patients. Generally, these patients do not need skilled nursing care. The need for additional "family care" and "homes for the aged" is not acute at this time in Wayne County.

There are two nursing homes now located in Wayne County which provide skilled nursing care. Briarwood Nursing Home has 37 beds and Forest Hills Nursing Home has 48 beds. Most private nursing homes normally limit the number of welfare patients they will accept because of their inability to pay private patient rates. The need for more nursing home care is substantial in Wayne County for both private and welfare patients. The County Home was closed because of its great cost to the county and because federal regulations will not allow patients in a public institution to receive public assistance payments.

The Economic Potential Study projected that there would be 9,199 persons 65 and older by 1987 in Wayne County. In 1960 there were 2,699 persons 65 and older. Thus, an increase of 6,500 is expected by 1987. The need for additional nursing home facilities which provide skilled nursing care is now acute. By 1987 need will be easily doubled.

### Recommendations

1. It is recommended that a portion of the old hospital be leased to a private concern to be used as a skilled nursing home. By leasing it to a private concern,

welfare patients can still receive public assistance.  
Initially 25 beds should be provided and should be increased by 25 beds by 1980 and 1990.

## PUBLIC WATER AND SEWER SERVICE

Public water systems shall be defined as a system operated publicly or privately whereby the source of water is not located on the individual lots of the consumers and the number of consumers number ten or more. Public sewer systems shall be defined as any sewage disposal system, operated either privately or publicly, other than a pit privy or a septic tank.

Public water and sewer facilities in Wayne County are generally limited to the municipalities. Wayne County itself does not operate any water or sewer facilities. The Town of Eureka provides a water system for its citizens, but no sewer facilities. The municipalities of Fremont, Goldsboro, Mount Olive and Pikesville provide both water and sewer facilities. Cherry Hospital has water treatment facilities and a sewage disposal plant. The residential development of Walnut Creek Estates has public water and sewer facilities. The rural community of Saulston has a public water system as does the residential development known as Country Acres, and several mobile home parks also provide a public water system. Seymour Johnson Air Force Base uses several wells for its water supply, but it will use Goldsboro's sewage disposal system starting in 1968.

The City of Goldsboro and Wayne County both participated in supplying the Hevi-Duty plant with water and sewer facilities. A 20 inch water line was constructed to the site from Goldsboro. This water line passes the community of MarMac. Growth in the area will be greatly enhanced if and when the City of Goldsboro will serve this area with water. A package type sewage treatment plant was also installed at the Hevi-Duty plant by the city and county. Its capacity is sufficient to handle other industries who might locate in this general area.

The City of Goldsboro also has extended a 12 inch

water line to the new hospital site, north of the city limits. A sewer line constructed by the city will also serve the hospital. Residential growth in this area should also experience rapid expansion.

In addition, the City of Goldsboro provides water service for a portion of the Salem Acres and Forest Hills subdivisions located outside the city limits. Goldsboro provides sewer service for Drutan Products, Inc., an industry located north of Goldsboro.

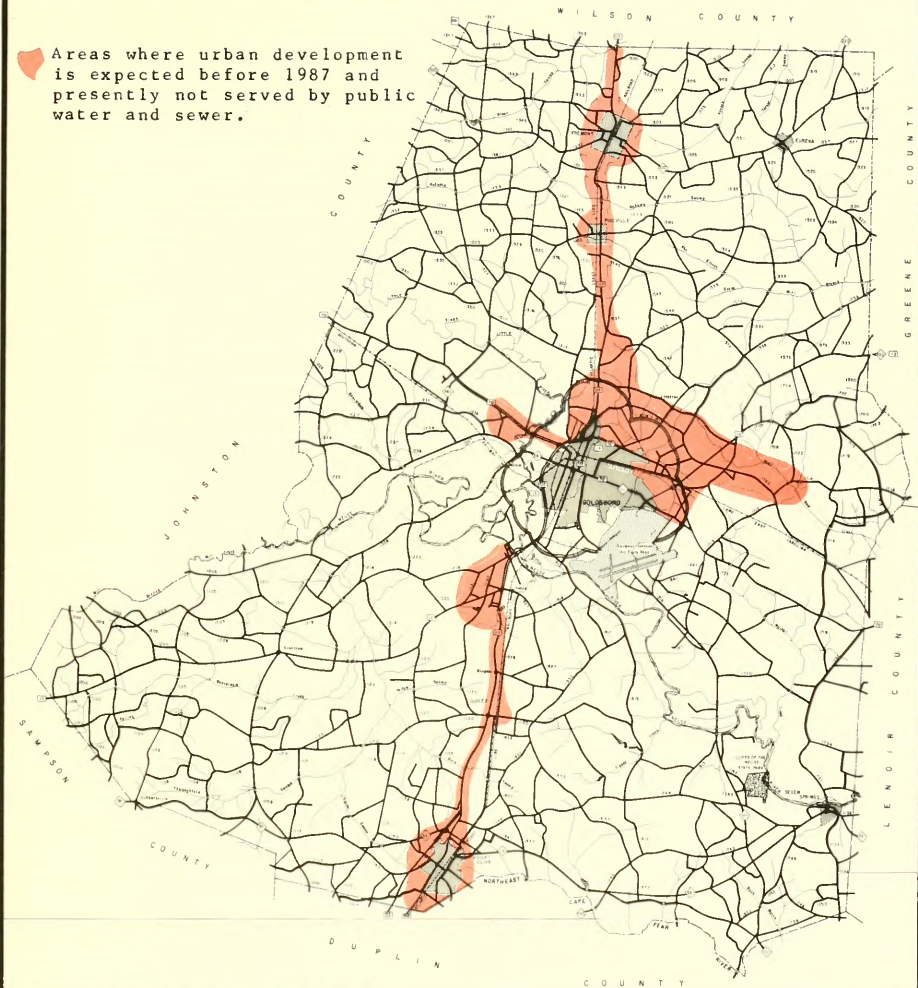
The Town of Mount Olive has extended an 8 inch sewer line and a 14 inch water line to the Murray Corporation plant. The county and the town are committed to supply the new Burlington plant with water and sewer. Also, Boling Chair Company will also need the same services. Therefore, a 300 GPM well and a 300,000 gallon storage tank is proposed to serve both industries. Separate package treatment plants are now planned for sewage disposal.

There are several unincorporated areas in Wayne County which have high concentrations of population, but lack water and sewer facilities. The Belfast Community located one mile north of Goldsboro has requested a federal loan to provide a public water system. The request was denied because of its location near an urban center. The Pinewood Community is likewise interested in a public water system. This area is also partially located in an area where the soils have severe limitations for the use of septic tanks, as was pointed out in the Land Potential Study. Thus, a public sewer system is needed in the Pinewood Community. Both Belfast and Pinewood are located in the path of Goldsboro's expected future growth. Therefore, it is possible that both areas may become a part of Goldsboro, or be served by the City. See Map 4.

As previously discussed, the Cities of Goldsboro and Mount Olive and the county have worked together to provide water and sewer service for new industries in the



Areas where urban development is expected before 1987 and presently not served by public water and sewer.



**WAYNE COUNTY**

**NORTH CAROLINA**



MAP 4

**PROJECTED WATER  
AND SEWER NEEDS**

THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCED BY THE  
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND  
CONSTRUCTION, THROUGH AN AID TO FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATION  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE FEDERAL  
AID TO FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATION ACT OF 1958, AS AMENDED.

county. The same type of cooperation in providing these services for heavily populated areas in and around Goldsboro and Mount Olive should merit some serious consideration by the county and these cities. Both water and sewer service can be profitable and worth the investment. By providing these services, annexation of these areas by the cities in the future can be made easier.

A long range county-wide water and sewer facilities plan will be prepared in the near future. This plan should be used in future extension of water and sewer by the municipalities in Wayne County. This will provide the most economical means of providing these necessary services for the anticipated population increase in Wayne County.

#### Future Plans

The City of Goldsboro is considering changing its source of water, from the Little River to the Neuse River. Presently, the treatment plant is located adjacent to the Little River. The city is studying the feasibility of pumping water from the Neuse River to its treatment plant on the Little River. At the same time the capacity of the treatment plant must be increased, as present consumption is almost up to the treatment plant capacity. Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base wants to tap on to the city's water supply. This is not possible with present treatment facilities. The sewage lagoon system recently put into use by Goldsboro should be adequate throughout the planning period.

#### Recommendations

1. It is recommended that Wayne County and Goldsboro cooperate in providing water and sewer facilities for the urbanizing areas surrounding the City of Goldsboro. The communities of

Belfast and Pinewood are in the path of Goldsboro's future growth and one day will become a part of the city. The community of MarMac could easily be served by the water line to Hevi-Duty Industry. In the long run, such a venture would be profitable for Goldsboro and economical for Wayne County.

2. Other areas of Wayne County that are rapidly becoming urbanized should be assisted in applying for federal grants and loans through the Farmer's Home Administration to provide water and/or sewer facilities. Completion of the county-wide water and sewer plan should make such grants and loans easier to acquire.



## REFUSE DISPOSAL

A report submitted to the Wayne County Board of Commissioners by the County Health Department in 1967 stated that the greatest sanitation problem facing Wayne County is the disposal of garbage in the rural areas. A greatly increased suburban population and a lack of proper and convenient disposal facilities has resulted in the dumping of garbage along the roadside throughout the county. In addition to being hazardous to the general health, roadside collections of trash and garbage are becoming "eye-sores".

This report by the County Health Department made the following recommendations:

1. Require the Towns of Mount Olive, Fremont, and Pikeville to use the sanitary landfill method of garbage disposal.
2. Recommend that the county subsidize these towns listed above and include the City of Goldsboro in the operation of the landfills and make these landfills available to all the citizens of Wayne County without charge.
3. Recommend that the county establish and operate landfills for the thickly populated areas of the county that are not convenient to the landfills operated by the cities and towns.

In the opinion of the County Health Department, the garbage disposal problem would be largely eliminated by putting these recommendations into effect.

In years past, the rural population generally lived on large tracts of land and because of the space, the disposal of trash and garbage was no problem. Today, many suburban dwellers live on 20,000 square feet of land and are unwilling to pay any of the private, licensed garbage collectors a small charge to pick up their garbage. These

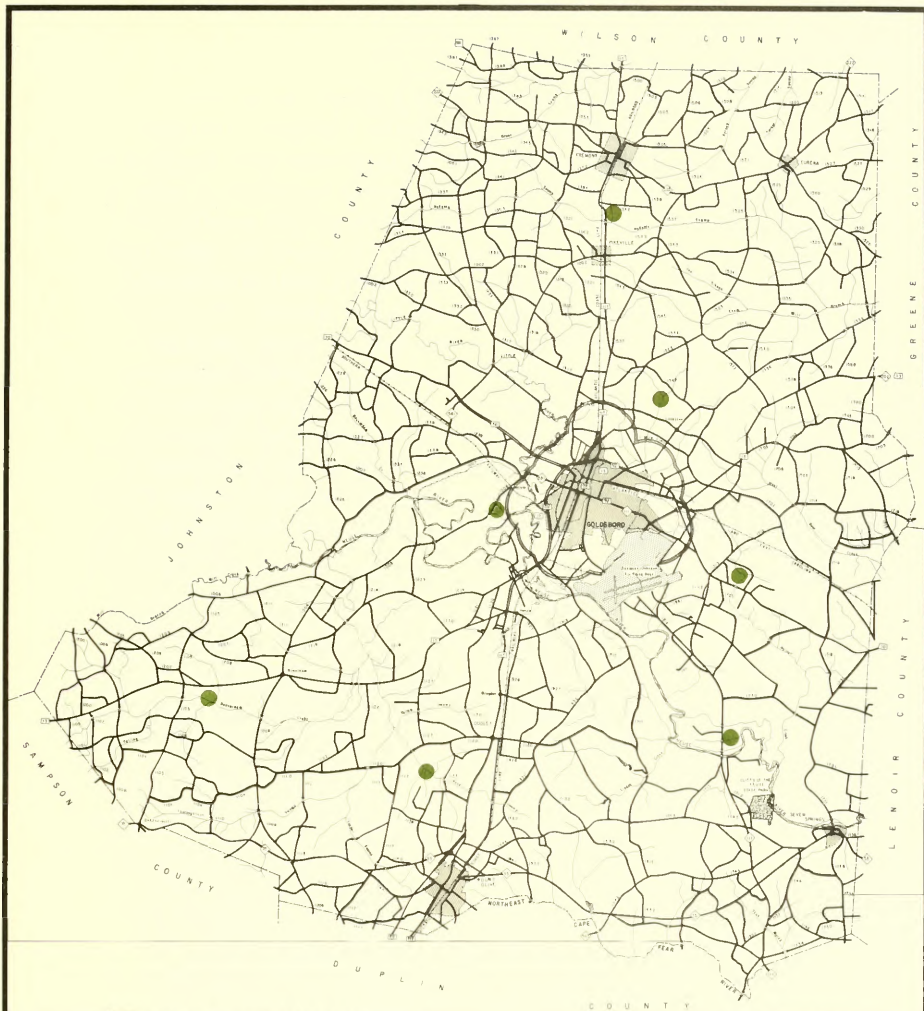
same dwellers are unable to dispose of their refuse on their own land. So they take it to the nearest patch of woodland and throw it away. The trash is unsightly, but the garbage attracts insects and rodents, thus creating a health hazard. The problem has been compounded by the closing of all municipal garbage dumps to the public, except on a fee basis.

#### Recommendations

1. The problem of refuse disposal in Wayne County cannot be neglected much longer. No matter what course of action is taken, it is going to cost the county and its taxpayers. Therefore, there are only two reasonable alternatives which will help alleviate the refuse disposal problem and it is recommended that the county take one of the following courses of action:

- A. Assume the refuse disposal facilities for all of Wayne County, including Goldsboro's sanitary landfill and establish new sanitary landfills at strategic locations throughout the county. General locations should be in the vicinity of Fremont, Grantham, Mount Olive and Goldsboro. The location at Mount Olive should be located so that it could serve the Seven Springs area. Goldsboro presently has a landfill operation, but an additional one should be located northeast of Goldsboro to serve Belfast, Pinewood and New Hope.

Each site should be fenced and supervised during the hours it is open to the public. Equipment necessary to handle these landfills could be transported from site to site, as needed, or



**WAYNE COUNTY**

**NORTH CAROLINA**

SCALE 1:50,000



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MAP 5

**PROPOSED SANITARY  
LANDFILL SITES**

- B. Require the Towns of Fremont, Mount Olive, and Pikeville to use the sanitary landfill method of garbage disposal and with subsidies from the county (including Goldsboro), make these landfills available to the public. The county would also need to establish additional landfills in the thickly populated areas around Goldsboro and Mount Olive.
2. It is now illegal to dispose of trash, garbage and the like along the roadside in Wayne County. In order for a system of county sanitary landfills to work properly, violators must be prosecuted. Therefore, it is recommended that the health department and the Sheriff's Department work together to enforce this regulation.



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